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1914, and on the 30th had the good fortune to recognize it again at the edge of the woods (elevation about 525 feet) just back of my home. The male sang at intervals all day long from some one of the several chestnut-oak trees standing in a narrow slashing planted in wheat: "*Che-che-che-chew*," or after a short flight, the last two syllables were apt to have a peculiar twist "*wee-chee*," suggesting the Maryland Yellow-throat. The female was not noticed until June 6th, when the pair chased a Catbird about in the tangled thicket of chestnut, scrub and chestnut-oak, blackberry and raspberry bushes to the left of the clearing. Search as I might I was unable to locate the nest up to June 10th, when I judged the first brood, if not destroyed, had flown.

However, as I was returning home on July 10th a little before sundown, the pair betrayed by their actions on a dead tree at the opposite side of the small clearing to which I had devoted my search, that the nest was not far away. Soon the female, with drooping wings and trembling violently, flew down and revealed her nest twelve feet in the woods, about one and one-half feet from the ground in the prongs of a wild azalea bush. It contained two young not more than four days old and an infertile egg. The dainty little nest, taken after the young had flown, is composed of stems of the tumbling grass, vegetable down, narrow strips of plant and wild grape-vine bark; and (unlike the nest found by Mr. Ladd, which was lined with hair moss) lined with split grass and a few shreds of grape-vine bark. FRANK L. BURNS.

THE INTRODUCTION AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*) IN SOUTH-EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is well known that about a hundred Starlings were imported and liberated in Central Park, New York, 1890-91, and that in ten years the numerous progeny of these birds had spread northward as far up the Connecticut valley as Springfield, Mass., and southward over New Jersey.

It seems probable that the Delaware valley was reached via the Passaic, Raritan and Millstone rivers, and the naturally roving disposition of this species was excellently served in association with wandering bands of Crows, Cowbirds, Blackbirds and Grackles during the fall and winter months, and soon spread over Mercer, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties, N. J., Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Pa. It is recorded on the Jersey coast as far south as Cape May in 1909, two years earlier than at Salem on the Delaware.

Although it was reported in Philadelphia county as early as

November, 1907, it required several years to become thoroughly established before it penetrated inland. On January 5, 1911, a flock was reported in the Chester valley, between Berwyn and Valley Forge, feeding in the meadows with the Crows; by February 2 large scattered flocks of from 50 to 150 birds appeared and a male was secured for identification and I value it highly as probably the first capture in Chester county. During the following spring the birds dispersed through the valley, nesting as far west as Bacton to my knowledge. Chester valley, for its entire length of thirty miles, is enclosed by wooded hills of no considerable height; nevertheless, since this bird appears to be more of a lover of the open country, it presented a sufficient barrier to prevent an immediate invasion; and the Wayne, Devon, Berwyn and Paoli contingent arrived with the Grackles via the Darby creek route in 1912, and a year later had become perfect pests to some of the suburban residents.

The few Starlings that eventually penetrated the valley hills north of Berwyn, came up the branches of Trout run and established themselves at the heads of the ravines in 1913 and 1914; and when I first heard the throaty, chattering song attempts of a male in the shrubbery of my home, I knew that our local subjugation had been accomplished, since the advance from different quarters were about to be reunited.

Since the Starling appears to travel during the colder months, following the lines of least resistance, it is likely to penetrate far into the South under the guidance of allied species long before it invades the West. Its advance westward will doubtless be slow until the tributaries of the Mississippi are reached, when it is apt to be rapid, especially in the more open country.

Berwyn, Pa. FRANK L. BURNS.

WHITE PELICANS KILLED AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

A flock of White Pelicans of considerable numbers was observed in the vicinity of McCook lake, in South Dakota, near Sioux City, and of Crystal lake, in Nebraska, during the latter part of September, 1914. The flock was first reported on September 18 by Mr. F. T. Crum, an employe of the Sioux City Journal, who, while fishing at the mouth of the Big Sioux river on that date, observed the birds in flight. They had been on a sandbar in the Missouri river near the mouth of the Big Sioux. He estimated their number at about 200. A flock of about this size was observed by several persons in the same general locality over a period of a week or more.

The Emerson (Nebraska) Enterprise of September 24, 1914, published the following: